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GETTYSBURG.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PAINTING

OF THE

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Repulse of Longstreet's Assault

PAINTED BY JAMES WALKER.

HISTORICAL ARRANGEMENT AND DESCRIPTION

By JOHN B. BACHELDER, A. M.,

AUTHOR OF THE "ISOMETRICAL DRAWING OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD."

1870

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PREFACE.

THE following pages have been abstracted from the DESCRIPTIVE KEY of the Painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, for the convenience of such persons as merely wish a description of the painting itself, with the formation of the troops engaged, and a brief account of their movements during the "Attack and Repulse of Longstreet's Assault."

With a fair amount of study, aided by the *Outline Key* in the front of the work, the proximate position of every regiment or battery located on the part of the field represented can be determined.

The DESCRIPTIVE KEY, of which this description of the painting forms a part, embraces, in addition, an account of the local features of the field, and gives a brief narrative of the battle from its commencement. It also has an Appendix, containing letters from officers and extracts from Union and Confederate reports (never before published), showing the authority for every feature of the painting. The whole is followed by a very complete and carefully compiled alphabetical Index of every Corps, Division, Brigade, Regiment, Battery, and Officer mentioned in the work; indicating not only the page, but, aided by the *Outline Key*, the position on the painting.

This will be invaluable to such as possess the engraving; and will be highly appreciated by the student of history.

It is published in two styles. In plain muslin binding, without illustrations, except the *Outline Key*. Also, a FINE EDITION, printed on heavy toned-paper, elaborately bound, gilt, beveled boards, gilt edges, and illustrated with fourteen beautifully engraved steel portraits of general officers.

Description of the Painting.

It is the exciting scene of the repulse which the proprietor has chosen for illustration, and which Mr. WALKER has so accurately and graphically represented. A word of explanation is here due the artist who has executed this painting. It differs materially from ordinary scenes of this kind. Usually, the painter, having a few leading incidents of a battle in his mind, clothes the picture with the mystery of color and effect, and gives an imaginary, rather than a literal rendition of the subject. But, in the production of this picture, Mr. WALKER has endeavored to weave into an harmonious whole, the prominent incidents and episodes of this portion of the battle, and has never resorted to fiction, when truth would do as well. No stretch of the imagination has been indulged in. The material for its composition has been furnished him by me and arranged under my direction, and should any mistakes have been made, they are mine; not his.^a The artistic rendering of the subject is due to the genius of Mr. WALKER; that the execution is highly artistic, in spite of the fact that *effect* has been sacrificed in many instances to accuracy, the ablest art critics have acknowledged.

It was the earnest desire and purpose of the proprietor of this painting to avoid the stereotyped style of battle pictures

a. Allow me to say to the reader that I shall esteem it a favor if any participant in the battle will point out to me any error in the position of the troops, or in the accompanying description of their movements; that the former may be corrected on the ENGRAVING, and the latter in the text before the publication of my history of the battle; as it is my earnest desire to publish a strictly accurate account of the engagement.

taught us in our earliest school-books and other illustrated works, and kept up during the war by the illustrated papers, and not unfrequently indulged in even now by some would-be battle-scene painters of the present day. Such pictures and paintings, in which giants in stature struggle in fierce hand-to-hand conflicts, bayoneting, or dashing each other's brains out, *may* possibly resemble the conflicts of the middle ages; certainly they do not illustrate the general features of modern battles. Isolated instances of men being bayoneted may have occurred,—there is only one which now occurs to me (that of the death of Colonel JEFFERS, of the Fourth Michigan volunteers, bayoneted while defending his colors against the attack of Wofford's brigade, on the evening of July 2) on record, in the reports of the battle of Gettysburg; but such rare occurrences do not form an entire battle, and no artist is warranted in thus educating the public into a false idea of modern battles. My purpose has been to present a truthful representation of an American battle, with American soldiers contending, as they did actually contend.

It was also my desire that the troops of no one State should receive any undue prominence; and, in the painting, all are represented with equal fairness. When General LEE called for troops to storm the heights of Gettysburg, the sons of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, responded, and moved shoulder to shoulder to the assault. And, when the nation's life was thus assailed, her defenders from every Northern State sprang to the rescue; and mingled their blood in one common cause. Side by side, New York and Massachusetts charged on the foe; the sons of Maine and Minnesota, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, New Hampshire and Vermont, Ohio and Michigan, Rhode Island and Maryland, Illinois and Wisconsin, Indiana and West-Virginia, together

rushed to the threatened point. In a word, the sons of every Union-loving State, and of every European liberty-loving nationality, rallied under the banner, and are equally entitled to representation in this great *National Painting* of the culminating struggle at Gettysburg.

The success of the effort I respectfully submit to the veterans of the Army of the Potomac.

In the selection of a foreground for this painting, I chose the point of station from which to best represent this scene; and, also, to give the best *portrait* of the field in such a clear manner, that the brave men who fought on the several days of the battle might point out the localities of their various engagements. The observer is supposed to be elevated in rear of Cemetery Ridge, and looking westward toward the Confederate position.

In the immediate foreground of the painting are represented the colors of WEBB's^{85 a} and HALL's^{80 b} brigades, with the color-guard and head-quarters horses.

The group at the immediate left is formed of the figures of Brigadier-General ARMISTEAD¹⁴⁶ and Lieutenant-Colonel MARTIN,¹⁴⁷ of the Confederate army, Captain BINGHAM,⁷⁵ judge-advocate, on Major-General HANCOCK's staff, and the men who have been bearing the wounded general to the rear. General ARMISTEAD was among the first to leap the stone wall at the Union line.⁸⁴ As he did so, he drew his sword, placed his hat upon its point, raised it aloft and cried, "Boys, we must use the cold steel; who will follow me?" Lieutenant-Colonel MARTIN of the 53d Virginia and a few score of men

a. 69th,⁷⁸ 71st,⁸⁹ 72d,⁸³ and 106th Pennsylvania volunteers. The latter regiment, except one company, was ordered to report to Major-General HOWARD, at the Cemetery, on the night of the 2d, where it remained until the close of the battle.

b. 7th Michigan,⁶⁹ 19th and 20th Massachusetts,^{71, 68} 42d and 59th New York volunteers.^{73, 67}

sprang after him over the wall. They advanced but a few paces when they were shot down; ARMISTEAD mortally, and MARTIN seriously wounded. General ARMISTEAD surrendered his sword and pistols to Captain BANES,⁸⁸ of General WEBB's staff, who directed him to be carried to the rear. He was soon after met by Captain BINGHAM, of General HANCOCK's staff, just returning from having a wound dressed at the hospital. Seeing the prisoner to be an officer of rank, and evidently suffering and nearly exhausted, he proffered his assistance. General ARMISTEAD gave his watch and spurs to Captain BINGHAM, requesting him to send them to his friends through General HANCOCK.^a (*See Painting.*)

To the right of the central group^{80, 85} is seen the figure of Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE,⁹⁰ the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, accompanied by his son, and 1st Lieut. R. S. MCKENZIE.^b When the assault began he was at Major-General SLOCUM's head-quarters, on Power's Hill, a half mile to the rear, near Culp's Hill, but reached this position on the field as it was repulsed.^c Major MITCHELL,⁸⁶ aid-de-camp to Major-General HANCOCK, met him,^d and reported that officer

a. I learned the full particulars of this assault from Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. MARTIN, while he was lying wounded in the hospital at Gettysburg, including the movements of General ARMISTEAD with whom he advanced engaged in conversation, from Seminary Ridge. From Captain BANES of General WEBB's staff, I gathered the particulars of his surrender. Captain BANES received his sword and pistols (which had not been fired), and sent him to the rear of the line, where he was met by Captain HENRY H. BINGHAM, judge-advocate, on General HANCOCK's staff. From Captain BINGHAM, I derived full particulars of his interview with General ARMISTEAD. After receiving the valuables which General ARMISTEAD wished to send to his family and a private message, he directed him to be taken to a hospital in the rear. I subsequently met D. G. BRINTON, surgeon, in charge of the 2d division, 11th corps's hospital, who dressed his wounds. Doctor BRINTON said he was very much depressed in spirits, though neither of his wounds were mortal; one being in the leg below the knee, and the other, a flesh-wound in the arm. Notwithstanding which he died two days afterward.

b. General WEBB's letter, and also Major-General MEADE's letter.

c. See Major-General MEADE's letter, in the Appendix.

d. Major MITCHELL's letter, in the Appendix.

seriously wounded. He also bore a report of the state of the engagement from General HANCOCK.

General HANCOCK was with CALDWELL's division,²³ at the extreme left of his line, when the cannonade began. He rode during this terrible firing along his entire front to WOODRUFF's battery¹¹⁰ on his right. He knew with the instinct of a true soldier what was to follow the bombardment, and he exhorted his officers and men to be in readiness to resist the grand assault. Returning toward the left, while passing the right of the 14th Vermont volunteers,⁵⁰ of STANNARD's brigade, he received a serious wound. He is seen⁴⁹ in the painting falling from his horse near the left of STANNARD's works.^a He was caught in the arms of Lieutenants HOOKER and BENEDICT, of General STANNARD's staff;^b and General STANNARD⁵¹ himself, with admirable dexterity, stanched the blood from the terrible wound in the groin, or otherwise he would have soon bled to death,^c as the surgeons were of course in the rear, and one could not for some time be found. But General HANCOCK peremptorily refused to be taken from the field until the contest was decided.

General GIBBON was seriously wounded in the arm about the same time that HANCOCK fell.^d He was in front of the 19th Maine volunteers,⁶⁴ of HARROW's brigade, when he was shot, attempting to wheel those troops out of the line to deliver a flank fire on PICKETT's column. He was taken from the field by Captain WESSELLS of his staff.^{41 e}

WEBB's brigade is represented immediately in advance of General MEADE.⁹⁰ It had been in position at the stone wall⁸⁴ in its front, its left, the 69th Pennsylvania volunteers,⁷⁸ rest-

a. HANCOCK's report. Spot located on the field by General HANCOCK.

b. STANNARD's report.

c. Private letters of Lieutenant BENEDICT of General STANNARD's staff.

d. GIBBON's report.

e. Verbal statement of General GIBBON.

ing opposite the copse of trees M, the line extending to the right along the stone wall to the angle,⁹¹ with two companies of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers⁹⁵ at a wall, which is re-tired fifty yards from the right of the advanced line. The 72d Pennsylvania volunteers⁸⁸ lay in a second line to the right and rear of the copse M. The guns of CUSHING's battery were at first in position⁸⁷ on the crest between WEBB's two lines, where CUSHING was severely wounded, but refused to leave the field. When PICKETT advanced, he ran three of his pieces down to the wall where they are seen⁸² in the painting, and with double shotted guns swept his front with canister, opening great gaps in the ranks of the attacking lines. While directing their fire he was shot in the mouth and instantly killed. Some of his men bore his body to the rear, as seen in the painting.⁷⁶

PICKETT's column after it had been turned aside from its attack on STANNARD's brigade fell on WEBB's brigade.

General WEBB, seeing the necessity for re-enforcements, had meantime hurried back to the 72d Pennsylvania volunteers,⁸⁸ in his second line, to bring them into action; but the Confederates had advanced with the impetuosity of the whirlwind. In a moment the center of WEBB's front line, held by a portion of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers,⁸⁹ was swept from its position at the wall,⁸⁴ which was instantly seized by the assailants, though the blackened clothes of many of the dead showed that a portion at least of the regiment had remained until pushed from their position by sheer force of numbers. The importance of the admirable disposition of the two right companies⁹⁵ of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers was now apparent. From their retired position, lying securely protected behind a stone wall within point-blank range, they, with the left of HAYS' division,^{99, 101, 102} opened a deadly cross-fire, effectually preventing an approach upon their works. All attempts of General WEBB, assisted by the remaining officers of the regiment and by his

adjutant-general, Captain BANES,⁸⁸ Lieutenant HASKELL⁹² of General GIBBON's staff, and Captain PARKER⁹³ of General HANCOCK's staff, to bring forward the second line failed. Colonel BAXTER, of the 72d Pennsylvania, had been badly wounded the previous evening, and the regiment had suffered severely in officers and men during the cannonade; they opened however a heavy fire of musketry from the crest, which contributed very materially to the repulse of the attack. Failing to secure the advance of the 72d, General WEBB hurried again to the 69th Pennsylvania volunteers,⁷⁸ which he found still fighting manfully, and holding its own on the left, although numbers of Confederates had already gained the copse of trees in their rear. This regiment lost heavily in officers and men; Colonel O'KANE and Lieutenant-Colonel SCHUDY were killed and Major DUFFY was wounded.

Colonel HALL's brigade is represented massing on General WEBB's left; its gallant leader can be seen directing its movements.^{77 a} It had been formed on a prolongation of WEBB's lines, with three regiments in the front line, protected by a slight work of earth and rails, and two in the second line, on the left of RORTY's battery,⁴⁵ which occupied the crest. BROWN's battery⁴³ had been in position between RORTY's and CUSHING's.^{87 b}

As General HANCOCK rode in front of the 19th Massachusetts, which, with the 42d New York volunteers, formed HALL's second line, Colonel DEVEREUX of the former regiment went to

a. The above account has been abstracted from General WEBB's report, and a private letter in my possession written by him to his wife two days after the battle, the whole arrangement having been made on the canvas, at my request, by General WEBB, assisted by several members of his staff; the painting being finished by his approval after revisiting the field at Gettysburg.

b. I have in my possession a diagram drawn by Colonel HALL, showing the position of his regiments, and previous to his death he visited Mr. WALKER'S studio, and with other officers of his command, superintended their arrangement on the painting.

him and asked permission to move up and engage the troops then advancing on WEBB. Receiving permission to do so,^a these two regiments^{71, 73} hurried to WEBB's relief, as seen in the painting, passing in rear of the copse of trees M; and immediately afterward Colonel HALL ordered the 7th Michigan⁶⁹ and 20th Massachusetts⁶⁸ to "break from their right to the rear" and move rapidly to the same place, which was done with remarkable promptness, during which Lieutenant-Colonel STEELE, commanding the 7th Michigan, was killed. The 59th New York volunteers⁶⁷ remained at the works in the front line,^b and HARROW's brigade, with the 20th New York S. M.,⁵⁷ and the 151st Pennsylvania volunteers⁵⁴ followed the course of HALL's regiments, and charged up to the trees, the two latter regiments passing in front of them. During this movement regimental organizations were completely lost; the colors were pushed indiscriminately to the front followed by the enthusiastic men.^c The 13th and 16th Vermont volunteers, of STANNARD's brigade, moved to their right, "changed front forward," and opened fire on PICKETT's right flank.^{62, 63}

HARROW's brigade, composed of the 82d New York,⁶⁶ 19th Maine,⁶⁴ 15th Massachusetts,⁶¹ and 1st Minnesota volunteers,⁶⁰ occupied a position on the left of HALL's front line, with the 20th New York S. M.,⁵⁷ and the 151st Pennsylvania volunteers⁵⁴ (of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, General ROWLEY) on its left; in the painting all of these troops are seen moving up to WEBB's support.^d The position occupied by BROWN's battery

a. General HANCOCK's report. This movement was fully explained on the field at Gettysburg, in the summer of 1869, by General WEBB, Colonels DEVEREUX and BAXTER, Captain BANES, and many other officers of rank engaged in the immediate vicinity.

b. Statement of Colonel HALL.—See Colonel MACY's letter, also report of 59th New York volunteers.

c. See reports of General HARROW, and also reports of 15th Massachusetts, 1st Minnesota volunteers, 20th New York State militia, and 151st Pennsylvania volunteers.

d. Generals GIBBON's and HARROW's reports.

B, 1st Rhode Island,⁴³ has been vacated,^a but RORTY's battery B, 1st New York,⁴⁵ is represented at the left and rear of HARROW's brigade. Still further to the left is THOMAS's battery C, 4th U. S.,²⁶ and McGILVERY's brigade of reserve artillery²⁶ (1st brigade), composed of THOMPSON's G and F, Pennsylvania (independent), PHILLIPS' 5th Massachusetts, HART's 15th New York (independent), STERLING's 1st Connecticut, COOPER's B, 1st Pennsylvania, Dow's 6th Maine, and AMES' G, New York, batteries;^b while further yet is the 5th corps artillery, under its chief, Captain MARTIN, of which RITTENHOUSE's battery D, 5th U. S.,³⁷ is engaged^c on Little Round Top B.^d

STANNARD's brigade is represented immediately over and in front of HARROW's brigade, and at right angles to it; the right of its line, the 13th Vermont volunteers,⁶² has ceased firing to allow prisoners to pass to the rear. It had been in position fifty yards in advance of HARROW's left, and lay along a slight earth-work with one regiment⁵⁰ to the left of the clump of trees, where it remained when the others moved. The right of LONGSTREET's column of attack was aimed toward this brigade, and continued to advance until it reached the flat ground in its front, when receiving a sweeping flank fire from McGILVERY's brigade of artillery,^{26 e} and possibly discovering the formidable front presented by STANNARD's brigade, supported by the balance of DOUBLEDAY's division¹⁰ in its rear, it veered off to the Union right, and advanced upon WEBB's brigade.^f Immediately STANNARD's whole brigade rose from

a. Captain HAZARD's report.

b. General HUNT's and Major McGILVERY's reports.

c. General HUNT's and Captain MARTIN's reports.

d. Lieutenant HAZLETT, commander of this battery, was killed the evening before.

e. Major McGILVERY's report; report of SCALE's brigade; General LANE's report.

f. General NEWTON's report; General STANNARD's report; Colonel GATES' report (20th New York State militia).

its works and poured a murderous fire upon PICKETT's right flank.^a

ARNOLD's battery A, 1st Rhode Island,¹¹³ had been in position on the crest at the right of CUSHING's battery A, 4th U. S.,⁸⁷ but having been seriously disabled, it is represented¹¹³ retiring from the field, drawn off by the men.^b

On the right of this battery lay HAYS' command, 3d division, 2d corps. The 2d brigade, SMYTH's, composed of the 14th Connecticut,⁹⁹ 1st Delaware,¹⁰¹ 12th New Jersey,¹⁰² and 108th New York volunteers,¹⁰³ was at the stone wall; and the 10th New York volunteers acting as provost guard; and to its right was the 3d brigade, SHERRILL's,^c composed of the 125th,^{102-a} 111th,^{105-a} 126th,¹⁰⁵ and 39th New York volunteers,¹⁰⁶ with its left overlapping SMYTH, and its right extending beyond^d Bryan's house w. General HAYS,¹⁰⁰ stripped to the shirt, is seen bringing up and fighting his troops.^e Colonel SMYTH¹⁰⁴ was wounded by an exploding shell, as shown near Bryan's house. Beyond the house in the grove, Colonel SHERRILL¹⁰⁹ is being borne, mortally wounded, from the field.^f

Immediately in front of HAYS' division, and at right angles to it, is the 8th Ohio volunteers⁹⁸ of CARROLL's brigade.^g It

a. "The 12th and 15th Vermont volunteers of this brigade were detached at Emmettsburg by order of Major-General REYNOLDS to guard the corps train." Lieutenant BENEDICT, aid-de-camp to General STANNARD.

b. General HUNT's and Captain HAZARD's reports.

c. When the battle commenced this brigade was commanded by Colonel WILLARD, 125th New York volunteers, who was killed on the evening of the 2d. After the death of Colonel SHERRILL it was commanded by Colonel MACDOUGALL, 111th New York volunteers, who was wounded, and the command fell on Lieutenant-Colonel BULL, 126th New York volunteers.

d. See reports of General HAYS, also reports of 111th and 126th New York volunteers.

e. Statements of Captain Wm. C. SAVILLE of Colonel SMYTH's staff.

f. General HAYS' report and verbal statements of subordinate officers.

g. 1st brigade, 3d division, 2d corps, composed of the 4th and 8th Ohio, 7th Virginia (Union), and 14th Indiana volunteers. Colonel CARROLL was ordered to report to Major-General HOWARD on the evening of the 2d with three regiments, where he remained until the close of the battle.

had been on the skirmish line with its reserves on the Emmettsburg road. When PETTIGREW advanced on its left, Colonel SAWYER, instead of falling back, "changed front forward on left company," and opened fire.^a

WOODRUFF's battery, I, 1st U. S.,¹¹⁰ was engaged in the grove at the right of Bryan's house W. Its commander, after having won the encomiums of his superiors for the gallantry and efficiency with which he served his guns, was, at the moment of victory,^b stricken down¹¹¹ in death.

On the right, General ROBINSON¹¹⁴ is seen moving his command, 2d division, 2d corps, up to the support of General HAYS,^c Colonel COULTER's brigade^{112 d} having the advance, followed by General BAXTER's brigade.^{117 e} General HOWARD¹¹⁹ ordered this movement to be covered by SMITH's brigade,^{115 f} which opened a brisk fire of musketry.

At the same time the skirmish line of General SCHURZ's^{120-a} division (3d), 11th corps, nobly engaged the sharp-shooters of RODES' division in the edge of the town.^g

The artillery on Cemetery Hill Z, under Major OSBORNE,¹²² chief of artillery of the 11th corps, is seen on the right of the picture, pouring volleys of canister into the flank of the assaulting column.^h

a. Reports of Colonel SAWYER, 8th Ohio volunteers, and General LANE, North Carolina brigade. See Appendix.

b. Captain HAZARD's report. See Appendix.

c. See General NEWTON's report.

d. 1st brigade, COULTER's, was composed of the 107th Pennsylvania, 94th and 104th New York, 16th Maine, and 13th Massachusetts volunteers.

e. 2d brigade, BAXTER's, was composed of the 97th and 83d New York, 12th Massachusetts, and 88th and 90th Pennsylvania volunteers. Positions and explanations given by Generals ROBINSON and COULTER, on the field at Gettysburg.

f. 2d brigade, 2d division, 11th corps,¹¹⁵ composed of the 55th and 73d Ohio, 136th New York, and 33d Massachusetts volunteers, of STEINWEHR's¹²⁰ (2d) division, 11th corps. The 33d Massachusetts volunteers were detached from the brigade, and were in position on the right of the corps.

g. Reports of General SCHURZ and General RODES.

h. Reports of Generals HOWARD and STEINWEHR, and Major OSBORNE.

Prominent in the right foreground is WHEELER's battery,¹⁰⁷ 13th New York (independent), which is going to the front, two guns having already opened.^a

A large number of prisoners are seen¹⁷⁴ coming in immediately on WHEELER's right,^b beyond which two guns of WIER's battery,¹²⁵ C, 5th U. S., under Sergeant TREVOR, are going into position.^c

Colonel MORGAN,¹¹⁶ chief of General HANCOCK's staff, has brought up MARTIN'S¹¹⁸ (F, 5th U. S.) and BUTLER'S¹²⁴ (G, 2d U. S.) regular batteries from the 6th corps artillery.^d

Colonel TOMPKINS,¹²¹ chief of the 6th corps artillery, with the remaining batteries led by McCARTNEY'S Massachusetts,¹²³ is on the Taneytown road Y (at the right of the painting), directing the relief of batteries on Cemetery Hill.^e

Captain HAZARD,⁷⁰ chief of the 2d corps artillery, the mounted officer in the center of the left foreground, is directing Captain COWAN⁶⁵ where to place the battery⁵⁹ which he has brought up to his assistance.

The spirited figure going to the front beyond Lieutenant Cushing,⁷⁶ is Captain FARRELL,⁷⁴ Company C, 1st Minnesota volunteers. He commanded the division provost-guard which had been deployed in rear of the line. When the front line was penetrated he assembled his men (those wearing hats^{72, 97} in rear of WEBB's and HALL's brigades), and led them into the breach. He was killed, and a large proportion of his men were killed or wounded.^f

To the left of General WEBB⁸¹ is seen General HUNT,⁷⁹ commanding the artillery of the Army of the Potomac. His

- a.* See General WEBB's report.
- b.* See General MEADE's letter.
- c.* See General HUNT's report. Statement of General WEBB and Captain HAZARD.
- d.* See Colonel MORGAN's letter. Statement of Lieutenant BUTLER.
- e.* Statement of Colonel TOMPKINS. See Colonel MORGAN's letter.
- f.* Colonel COLVILLE's letter.

horse was killed at that point; and, after extricating himself, he went into the engagement with his revolvers.^a

In the left foreground of the painting, COWAN's battery,⁵⁹ 13th New York (independent), is represented going into position, to the left of which is BROWN's battery, B, 1st Rhode Island,^{43b} coming out, having exhausted its ammunition.

Immediately over this is the figure of General GIBBON,⁴¹ passing wounded to the rear, one of his staff-officers is seen conveying the division colors⁵ to General HARROW.^{8c}

At the extreme left, FITZHUGH's battery, K, 1st New York, is going to the front,^d and over and beyond this, Major-General BIRNEY,³ commanding 3d corps, and Brigadier-General WARD,⁴ commanding his 1st division, are represented. In their rear are three regiments⁶ (the 3d Maine, 20th Indiana, and 99th Pennsylvania) of WARD's brigade, sent to the support of General WEBB.^e Colonel BERDAN,⁷ their brigade commander, is moving up in their front.^f The infantry represented on this part of the field, was held in reserve, and was not actively engaged in the repulse of the assaulting columns, though it suffered severely from the cannonade.

Major-General NEWTON,¹⁰ commanding 1st corps, and Major-General DOUBLEDAY,¹⁰ commanding his 3d division, with their staff-officers, are immediately beyond General BIRNEY.³

a. I visited the field with General HUNT, and at my request, he pointed out the spot where his horse was shot. See Captain COWAN's letter.

b. General HUNT's and Captain HAZARD's reports.

c. Statement of General GIBBON.

d. FITZHUGH's report.

e. Major-General BIRNEY's letter:—

"Three of my regiments—3d Maine, 99th Pennsylvania, and 20th Indiana volunteers—were sent to support General WEBB. General J. H. HOBART WARD commanded my 1st division, and Colonels H. J. MADILL, H. BERDAN, and REGIS DE TROBIERAND, commanded his three brigades.

Signed

D. B. BIRNEY,

Major-General commanding 3d corps."

f. 2d brigade, 1st division, 3d corps—3d and 4th Maine, 20th Indiana, 86th and 124th New York, and 99th Pennsylvania volunteers, and the 1st and 2d regiments U. S. sharp-shooters.

*

The brigade commanders of this division are in the vicinity.^a Brigadier-General ROWLEY,¹¹ of the 1st brigade,^b is represented to their right; and over him, Colonel DANA,⁹ command the 2d brigade;^c while to the right and front of ROWLEY is General HARROW and staff,^d 1st brigade, 2d division, 2d corps, to whom the colors of the 2d division are being borne.⁵

On the next ridge beyond and to the left of Colonel DANA,^e are Colonels DE TROBRIAND and MADILL,¹³ commanding the 3d^f and 1st^g brigades, 1st division, 3d corps. Moving up in the rear of these troops is PARSONS' battery, A,^{19-a} 1st New Jersey, which, with K, 1st New York,¹ were brought up by Captain FITZHUGH.^f

Further to the left, and near the extreme left of the painting, Brigadier-General EUSTIS¹² has just moved up with his command; 2d brigade,^g 3d division, 6th corps.

Beyond, and to the left of EUSTIS, is General SHAHER¹⁴ with the 1st brigade,^h 3d division, 6th corps.ⁱ

To the right of SHAHER,¹⁴ and on the same parallel, is Brigadier-General CARR,^{19-b} and his staff, commanding 1st brigade,^j 2d division, 3d corps.

Immediately beyond CARR is his superior officer, Major-General HUMPHREYS,²⁰ commanding 2d division, 3d corps. Of General HUMPHREYS' other brigade commanders, Colonel BREW-

a. For a detailed account of the formation of this part of the line, see General NEWTON's report. The 1st division, 1st corps, General WADSWORTH, was on Culp's Hill, and is not seen on this painting.

b. 121st, 142d, and 151st Pennsylvania volunteers, and the 20th New York S. M.⁵⁷

c. 143d, 149th, and 150th Pennsylvania volunteers.

d. 3d and 5th Michigan, 17th Maine, 40th New York, and 110th Pennsylvania.¹³

e. 57th, 63d, 68th, 105th, and 141st Pennsylvania volunteers.¹³

f. PARSONS' and FITZHUGH's reports.

g. 2d Rhode Island, 7th, 10th, and 37th Massachusetts volunteers.¹²

h. 65th, 67th, and 122d New York, 23d and 82d Pennsylvania volunteers.¹⁴

i. See General SEDGWICK's report.

j. 1st, 11th, and 16th Massachusetts, 11th New Jersey, 12th New Hampshire, and 26th Pennsylvania volunteers.^{19-b}

STER,²¹ commanding 2d brigade,^a is seen immediately to the right, while Colonel BURLING,¹⁹ commanding 3d brigade,^b is to the left and on the next ridge.^c

Directly to the right of BURLING,¹⁹ and in front of the grove, is represented Brigadier-General CALDWELL,²³ commanding 1st division, 2d corps, with his four brigade commanders: Colonels FRAZER,²² 3d brigade;^d McKEENE,²⁷ 1st brigade;^e KELLY,^{26-a} 2d brigade;^f and BROOKE,²⁸ 4th brigade.^g Major McGILVERY, commanding 1st brigade artillery reserve, is with the artillery²⁶ at CALDWELL's right, and in the open field beyond are shown, from left to right, Brigadier-General TORBERT,²⁴ 1st brigade,^h 1st division, 6th corps, and Brigadier-General WRIGHT,²⁵ 1st division, 6th corps, with their staff officers. Immediately to the right of these groups, and in front of the grove, is Brigadier-General BARNES,³¹ commanding 1st division,

a. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Excelsior, and 120th New York volunteers.²¹

b. 2d New Hampshire, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th New Jersey, and 115th Pennsylvania volunteers.¹⁹

c. Extract from General HUMPHREYS' report:—

"My division was moved rapidly to the right and formed in mass (20) in rear and support of the left of the 2d corps (CALDWELL's division), (23) * * * Several batteries being in position in my front." (26)

Extract from private letter:—

"I have placed the position of each of my brigades in pencil on the map—that is the position they occupied on the afternoon of July 3. My first brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General J. B. CARE (19-b). My second by Colonel WILLIAM R. BREWSTER (21), and my third by Colonel GEORGE C. BURLING (19).

"A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General United States Volunteers,
"Commanding second division, third corps."

d. 52d, 57th, and 66th New York, and 140th Pennsylvania volunteers.²²

e. 5th New Hampshire, 61st New York, 81st and 148th Pennsylvania volunteers.²⁷

f. 28th Massachusetts, 63d, 69th, and 88th New York (consolidated), and the 116th Pennsylvania volunteers.^{26-a}

g. 2d Delaware, 27th Connecticut, 64th New York, 53d and 145th Pennsylvania volunteers.²⁸

The positions of CALDWELL's four brigades were given me by each of its brigade commanders, corroborated by General CALDWELL while visiting the Army of the Potomac. The three last lay at the works between the guns of McGILVERY's artillery;²⁹ the other (Colonel FRAZER's)²² lay behind an old stone wall in the second line. The whole arrangement was subsequently pointed out and explained to me on the field by Colonel BROOKE.²⁸

h. 1st, 2d, 3d, and 15th New Jersey volunteers.²⁴

5th corps; Colonel SWEITZER,³¹ commanding his 2d brigade,^a and Colonel RICE,³¹ commanding his 3d brigade.^b A half mile to the right of these, near the wheat-field G, lay McCANDLESS's brigade,^{33 c} of CRAWFORD's division, of Pennsylvania Reserves, 3d division, 5th corps; while midway between, and in front of Little Round Top B, was Brigadier-General WHEATON's³⁵ head-quarters, 3d division, 6th corps, with Brigadier-General BARTLETT's^{33 d} and Colonel NEVINS'^{40 e} brigades of his division. The formation of the ground did not admit of representing on the painting the head-quarters and troops of these commands, or those to the left of this part of the line; but their locality is indicated on the *Key*. The line from this point was continuous to the summit of Round Top D, passing over Little Round Top B. From there it was refused to the left nearly a mile, crossing the Taneytown road A, and may be indicated on the painting by the line of forest to the left of Round Top. The head-quarters of Major-General SYKES,²⁹ commanding 5th corps, and Major-General SEDGWICK,²⁹ commanding the 6th corps, were together²⁹ in rear of the posterior slope of Little Round Top B, and beyond the grove, which separated them from General TORBERT's head-quarters.^{24 f} Brigadier-General AYRES,³² commanding 2d division, 5th corps, held Little Round Top B. Colonel GARRARD,³⁶ commanding his 3d

a. 4th Michigan, 62d Pennsylvania, 9th and 32d Massachusetts volunteers.³¹
The 9th Massachusetts was detached from the brigade and lay on Round Top D.

b. 16th Michigan, 44th New York, 83d Pennsylvania, and 20th Maine volunteers.³¹ Colonel VINCENT had been killed the evening previous.

c. 1st, 2d, and 6th regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves, and the 1st Rifles. (The 11th Regiment of "Reserves" was temporarily attached to this brigade.) Position pointed out on the field by General McCANDLESS, and all of his regimental commanders. See General CRAWFORD's report.

d. 2d brigade, composed of the 5th Maine, 121st New York, 95th and 96th Pennsylvania volunteers.³³

e. 3d brigade, 62d New York, 93d, 98th, 102d, and 139th Pennsylvania volunteers.⁴⁰

f. Pointed out on the field by Major-General SYKES, and his adjutant-general, Brevet Brigadier-General LOCKE.

brigade^a (WEED's) had the front line, while the two brigades of regulars, the 1st,^b commanded by Colonel DAY,^{32-a} and the 2d,^c by Colonel BURBANK,^{32-b} lay in the second line.^d In the valley beyond were two regiments^e of Colonel TILTON's brigade (1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps), followed by two regiments^f of Colonel FISHER's brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves, 3d brigade, 3d division, 5th corps. Beyond these was the Ninth Massachusetts volunteers.^g This regiment had been deployed as skirmishers on the extreme right of the army, on the morning of the second, but their brigade changed its position and they became separated from it. Next, connecting on its left, and extending up Round Top proper, were the two remaining regiments^h of TILTON's brigade.³⁹ And on their left, terminating on the summit of the mountain, were the two remaining regiments of Colonel FISHER's brigade of "Reserves."³⁸⁻ⁱ Two 6th corps brigades under General WRIGHT¹⁸ formed the crotchet retiring from Round Top to the left and rear across the Taneytown road A. Colonel GRANT commanded the right, 2d brigade,^{30-j} 2d division, 6th corps, and General RUSSELL,¹⁵ the left, 3d brigade,^k 1st division, 6th corps.^l These troops were at no time actively engaged. This was the extreme left of the infantry force of the army. BARNES' battery, C,¹⁶ 1st New York,

a. 91st and 155th Pennsylvania, 140th and 146th New York volunteers.³⁶
General WEED was killed the day before. Colonel GARRARD's report.

b. 3d, 4th, 6th, 12th, and 14th infantry.^{32-a}

c. 2d, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 17th infantry.^{32-b}

d. Explained on the field by General AYRES.

e. 18th and 22d Massachusetts volunteers. Positions pointed out on the field by Colonel TILTON.

f. 9th and 10th Pennsylvania "Reserves." See General CRAWFORD's report.

g. 2d brigade (SWEITZER's), 1st division, 5th corps.

h. 118th Pennsylvania and 1st Michigan volunteers.³⁹

i. 5th and 12th Pennsylvania "Reserves."³⁸ CRAWFORD's report.

j. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Vermont volunteers.³⁰

k. 5th Wisconsin, 6th Maine, 49th and 119th Pennsylvania volunteers.¹⁵

l. General SEDGWICK's report. Verbal explanation by Colonel GRANT and General RUSSELL.

and MARTIN's battery, C,¹⁷ Massachusetts, were ordered on the 3d by Captain MARTIN, chief of the 5th corps artillery, to report to General WRIGHT,^a and were placed in position in the rear of Round Top. General KILPATRICK,⁴⁷ with FARNSWORTH'S^{46 b} and MERRITT'S^{55 c} brigades of cavalry, accompanied by ELDER'S⁴⁴ and GRAHAM'S⁵⁵ batteries of horse-artillery (E, 4th United States, and K, 1st United States), were beyond and to the front of Round Top. General CUSTER's brigade was engaged with General GREGG's division of cavalry on the right wing of the army.

a There were two brigades at this point. One (GRANT's) from HOWE's¹⁸ division, and one (RUSSELL's) from WRIGHT's division. General HOWE remained with the troops all the time, though General WRIGHT was the ranking officer, and in command.

b. 1st Vermont, 1st West Virginia (Union), 5th New York, and 18th Pennsylvania, and one squadron 1st Ohio volunteer cavalry.⁴⁶ General FARNSWORTH made a very gallant charge with 1st Vermont and 1st West Virginia cavalry, during which he was killed.

c. 1st, 2d, and 5th U. S. regulars and 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.⁵⁵ General KILPATRICK's report. I also spent several days with this command at Stevensburg, Va., in the winter of 1863-4, deriving from its officers the fullest details, which fully corroborated statements of Confederate officers given me in the hospital at Gettysburg.

*

The Third Day of the Battle.

THE first hours of dawn on July 3d were devoted to driving EWELL from the works seized by him on Culp's Hill, which was accomplished after a heavy cannonade by the artillery, followed by severe fighting on the part of the 12th corps, re-enforced by General SHALER's brigade of the 6th corps, which lasted several hours. RUGER's division, consisting of McDougall's and Colgrove's brigades, which with Lockwood's independent brigade, and Candy's and Kane's brigades, of Geary's division, had returned during the night; the latter brigade in time to participate at the close of the engagement.

From this time until one o'clock in the afternoon there was no general fighting. General LEE was preparing for the grand assault on which he based his hopes of carrying the Union position, and severing the Union army, sweep it from the field. The Confederates lay mainly along Seminary Ridge, Hood's division holding the right wing^a being advanced to the woods in front of Round Top D. Law's¹²⁰ and Anderson's¹²⁷ brigades had moved on the 3d to the extreme right to watch Kilpatrick's cavalry,⁴⁷ with which they were engaged late in the afternoon, beyond and in front of Round Top D.^b Hood's line consisted of Law's,^{120c} Robertson's,^{126d} Anderson's,^{127e} and Benning's^{128f} brigades. General Hood was wounded on the after-

a. LONGSTREET's report.

b. Verbal statement of General Hood.—Verbal statement of the officers of the 15th Alabama regiment.

c. Law's brigade,¹²⁰ 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th, and 48th Alabama.

d. Robertson's brigade,¹²⁶ 1st, 4th, and 51st Texas, and 3d Arkansas.

e. Anderson's brigade,¹²⁷ 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 59th Georgia.

f. Benning's brigade,¹²⁸ 2d, 15th, 17th, and 20th Georgia.

noon of the 2d, and his division was commanded on the 3d by General ROBERTSON. McLAWS' division on his left, extended northward across the country road leading from the Emmettsburg road at the peach orchard H, westerly toward Fairfield.^a His line consisted of KERSHAW's,^{129^b BARKSDALE'S,^{133^c WOFFORD'S,^{132^d and SEMMES'^{131^e brigades. On McLAWS' left was ANDERSON's division, consisting of WILCOX',^{135^f PERRY'S,^{137^g WRIGHT'S,^{151^h POSEY'S,^{148ⁱ and MAHONE'S^{145^j brigades; the two former in an advanced position, under orders to cover the right of the assaulting column; the others remained behind the crest of Seminary Ridge.}}}}}}}}}

General PICKETT's division of LONGSTREET's corps arrived in the field on the morning of July 3d,^k and, not having been previously engaged, was selected to form the right wing of the assaulting column,^l the left being composed of troops from HILL's corps. PICKETT's division consisted of three brigades of Virginia troops, under Generals KEMPER,^{143^m GARNETT,^{150ⁿ and ARMISTEAD.^{153^o The two first named formed the front line; ARMISTEAD held the second.^p HETH's division of HILL's corps, commanded by General PETTIGREW,^q formed the left wing. ARCHER'S^{160^r brigade, of Tennessee and Alabama troops, com-}}}}

a. Statement of General WOFFORD.

b. KERSHAW's brigade,¹²⁹ 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, and 15th South Carolina.

c. BARKSDALE's brigade,¹³³ 13th, 17th, 18th, and 21st Mississippi.

d. WOFFORD's brigade,¹³² 16th, 18th, and 24th regiments, COBB's legion, and PHILLIPS' legion, Georgia.

e. SEMMES' brigade,¹³¹ 10th, 50th, 51st, and 53d Georgia.

f. WILCOX' brigade,¹³⁵ 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 14th Alabama.

g. PERRY's brigade,¹³⁷ 2d, 5th, and 8th Florida.

h. WRIGHT's brigade,¹⁵¹ 2d, 3d, 22d, 48th, and 2d battalion, Georgia.

i. POSEY's brigade,¹⁴³ 12th, 16th, 19th, and 48th Mississippi.

j. MAHONE's brigade,¹⁴⁵ 6th, 12th, 16th, 41st, and 61st Virginia.

k. Statement of Colonel HARRISON, General PICKETT's adjutant-general.

l. LONGSTREET's report.

m. KEMPER's brigade,¹⁴³ 1st, 3d, 7th, 11th, and 24th Virginia.

n. GARNETT's brigade, 8th, 18th, 19th, 28th, and 56th Virginia.

o. ARMISTEAD's brigade, 9th, 14th, 38th, 53d, and 57th Virginia.

p. ARCHER's brigade,¹⁶⁰ 1st, 7th, and 14th Tennessee, 5th and 18th Alabama.

manded by Colonel FRYE, held its right, and joined on GARNETT's left. BROCKENBOROUGH'S Virginia brigade,^{172 a} held the left of PETTIGREW'S command, while his own brigade of North Carolinians,^{166 b} commanded on this occasion by Colonel MARSHALL, was on the right-center, and DAVIS'S Mississippi brigade,^{169 c} on the left-center. These troops formed the first line of the left wing of the assaulting column. The second line, commanded by Major-General TRIMBLE, formed in rear of PETTIGREW'S right.^d SCALES' North Carolina brigade,^{156 e} commanded by Colonel LOURANCE, held its right,^f and LANE'S North Carolina brigade,^{167 g} the left.

THOMAS'S North and McGOWAN'S South Carolina brigades, of PENDER'S division, HILL'S corps, had been advanced the night before to a narrow road leading from the town to Bliss' buildings N,^h and being covered by the intermediate ridge, and in a favorable position to protect the left wing of the assaulting column, remained there, with THOMAS'S brigade^{168 i} on the right, and McGOWAN'S brigade,^{171 j} commanded by Colonel PERRIN, on the left. On the latter's left, nearer town, was RAMSEUR'S brigade^{173 k} of North Carolina troops, and, in succession, the other brigades of RODES' division.

a. BROCKENBOROUGH'S brigade,¹⁷² 40th, 47th, and 55th, and 22d battalion, Virginia.

b. PETTIGREW'S brigade,¹⁵⁵ 11th, 26th, 47th, and 52d North Carolina.

c. DAVIS'S brigade, 2d, 11th, and 42d Mississippi, and 55th North Carolina. (A large number of the 2d and 42d were taken prisoners at the railroad cut S, on the first day.)

d. LONGSTREET'S report.

e. SCALES' (LOURANCE'S) brigade,¹⁵⁶ 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th, and 38th N. Carolina.

f. Report of SCALE'S brigade.

g. LANE'S report. LANE'S brigade,¹⁶⁷ 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d, and 37th North Carolina.

h. Burned by order of General HAYS just previous to the cannonade. HAYS' report.

i. THOMAS'S brigade,¹⁶⁸ 14th, 35th, 45th, and 49th Georgia.

j. McGOWAN'S brigade,¹⁷¹ 1st, 12th, 13th, 14th, and ORR'S Rifles, South Carolina.

k. RAMSEUR'S brigade, 2d, 4th, 14th, and 30th North Carolina.

The massing of the artillery to cover the grand assault was on a no less formidable scale. Guns were placed on every available position; which are indicated in the painting by puffs of smoke seen along Seminary Ridge to Oak Hill U, and in the key by the usual figures.^a HENRY's battalion of artillery^{134 b} held the Confederate right, represented in the painting over and beyond the peach orchard H. On his left was ALEXANDER's battalion,^{136 c} at and in rear of the peach orchard. On the left of ALEXANDER was ESHLEMAN's battalion^{139 d} (the Washington artillery of New Orleans). Next came DEARING's battalion.^{140 e} The two last named were within close range of the Union lines, and their fire proved very destructive. They are represented in the painting on the intermediate ridge between Cordora's house K, and the apple orchard J. On the left of DEARING's was CABELL's battalion,^{144 f} which on the painting is seen beyond and in range of the copse of trees M. POAGUE's battalion^{149 g} was placed next in the line, and in succession GARNETT'S,^{152 h} PEGRAM'S,^{157 i} LANE'S,^{158-a j} and McIN-

a. The batteries in the subjoined reference have been arranged from the reports of the several battalion commanders, and if any have been omitted, it may arise from the fact that they were not written for publication.

b. HENRY's battalion¹³⁴ was composed of REILLY's and LATHAM's batteries (and probably others, though not mentioned in Major HENRY's report).

c. ALEXANDER's battalion,¹³⁶ composed of MOODY's, TAYLOR's, RHETT's, PARKER's, JORDAN's, and WOOLFOLK's batteries.

d. ESHLEMAN's battalion¹³⁹ was composed of MILLER's, NOROOM's, and RICHARDSON's batteries.

e. DEARING's battalion¹⁴⁰ was composed of STRIBLING's, MILLER's, MACON's, CASKIE's, and BLOUT's batteries.

f. CABELL's battalion¹⁴⁴ was composed of FRAZER's, MANLY's, McCARTHY's, and CARLTON's batteries.

g. POAGUE's battalion¹⁴⁹ comprised VOZATT'S, GRAHAM'S, WARD'S, and BROOKS' batteries.

h. GARNETT's battalion¹⁵² MAURIN's and LEWIS's batteries are the only ones mentioned by name in Lieutenant-Colonel GARNETT's report, though he speaks of nine rifled guns being in position under Major RICHARDSON.

i. PEGRAM's battalion,¹⁵⁷ comprising MANYE'S, BRANDER'S, ZIMMERMAN'S, and McGRAW'S batteries.

j. LANE's battalion^{158-a} was composed of ROSS'S, WINGFIELD'S, and PATTERSON'S batteries.

TOSH's¹⁵⁹ ^a battalions, and HAPP'S,¹⁶¹ SMITH'S,¹⁶² WATSON'S,¹⁶³ and CUNNINGHAM'S¹⁶⁵ batteries of DANA'S^b battalion, which filled the line to the railroad s. On Oak Hill u Lieutenant-General A. P. HILL, caused to be planted two Armstrong guns, of RICE'S battery, McINTOSH'S battalion, which during the battle distributed their bolts from Cemetery Hill Z to Round Top D. In this line the Confederates had nearly 150 guns.^c Holding the periphery of the circle, they were enabled by a concentration of fire upon any one point to bring thrice as many guns to bear upon it as could be used in reply. As it was, the Confederate line actually held nearly twice as many guns as were in the Union line, which mounted only about 100 pieces,^d all that could be placed in position.

THE CANNONADE.

It was not until one o'clock in the afternoon that the dreadful preparations for the attack were completed; but at that hour at a given signal the preliminary bombardment intended to cover the assault was opened.^e This cannonading from nearly 250 guns continued uninterruptedly for two hours.

^{a.} McINTOSH'S battalion¹⁵⁹ was composed of RICE'S, JOHNSON'S, and HART'S batteries. In HART'S were two Armstrong guns.¹⁷⁰

^{b.} DANA'S battalion, comprising GRAHAM'S, DANA'S (Lieutenant CUNNINGHAM commanding), WATSON'S,¹⁶³ SMITH'S,¹⁶² and HAPP'S batteries.¹⁶¹

^{c.} Report of General PENDLETON, Confederate chief of artillery, corroborated by reports of each artillery battalion commander.

^{d.} The report of General HUNT, chief of the Union artillery, gives seventy-five guns on the western crest of Cemetery Ridge, without enumerating those on Cemetery Hill Z. Major OSBORNE'S report, chief of the eleventh corps artillery, places in position on the hill the batteries of TAFT, 5th New York (Independent); DILGER, I, 1st Ohio; BANCROFT, G, 4th United States; EAKIN, H, 1st United States; WHEELER, 13th New York (Independent); HILL, C, 1st Virginia;* and Captain EDGEELL, 1st New Hampshire, reports his battery there. Several of these batteries suffered severely during the two previous days, having guns disabled, and others may not have been engaged all the time; but I think twenty-five guns a fair estimate, which would increase the number to one hundred.

^{e.} PENDLETON'S report. * HUNTINGTON, H. 1st Ohio.

During this terrible duel the Union troops crouched behind their rude breastworks, and such other slight cover as they could find behind outcropping rocks and the undulations of the surface tightly grasping the musket on which they knew they must finally depend. Many caissons^a and limbers of artillery were exploded on both sides, and many, very many casualties occurred, but the destruction of life was not as great as might naturally be expected from such a fearful bombardment, which has never before been equaled on this continent, if in the world.

THE CHARGE AND REPULSE.

Finally, at three o'clock, P. M., the cannonade ended, and the order was given for the grand assault. PICKETT and PETTIGREW advanced simultaneously, followed by TRIMBLE's command. The gallant conduct of the Confederate troops during this celebrated attack has universally received the highest praise from the Union commanders.^b PICKETT's Virginia troops were fresh in the field, and much better protected in their advance by the undulations of the surface than those of PETTIGREW on his left, while PETTIGREW and TRIMBLE's commands, the first to break,^c had suffered the demoralizing disadvantage of having lost fearfully in the first day's battle. It is not strange that they broke before reaching the Union lines; the great wonder is that they succeeded in advancing as far as they did.

The advance of more than 1,300 yards was not distinguished by that dash and enthusiasm which usually characterises an infantry charge. Slowly but determinedly^d they

a. See McGILVEY's brigade,²⁶ on the painting.

b. HANCOCK's, HUNT's, HAYS', GIBBONS', WEBB's, NEWTON's, STANNARD's, and other reports.

c. LONGSTREET's report.

d. Union reports.

moved forward, notwithstanding each man knew every step brought him nearer "the jaws of death." For the first half of the distance a deathly silence reigned, save an occasional shot from some gunner who was not impressed with the awful solemnity of the scene. It was not until half across the plain^a that they encountered the fire of the Union artillery, but against which, as a man presses against a blinding storm, they moved steadily on as if impelled by a will greater than their own, some mighty, unseen power which they could not resist. Solid shot plowed through their ranks, spherical-case rattled in their midst, and canister swept them by hundreds from the field. Yet on they pressed unflinchingly.

Presently the Union infantry opened, and for a moment they staggered, halted, and returned the fire, and then with a wild "yell" they dashed on to their dreadful doom. The left of the column crossed the Emmettsburg road not more than 180 yards from the Union line. This road was inclosed by two stout, high "post and rail" fences, which tended materially to break the line,^b but notwithstanding this serious obstruction, and the destructive fire to which they were exposed, the attacking forces still advanced, delivering a rapid and deadly discharge of musketry as they moved. But no troops could resist the fearful fire which opposed them. They could not reach the wall and live. The left wing was the first to break. It was exposed to a raking flank fire of canister, and a heavy front^c and flank fire of musketry.^d Many fled in confusion to the rear, losing as heavily in their retreat as their advance, being followed nearly to the Emmettsburg road by the enthusiastic regiments on the right of HAYS' division.

a. Reports of General DAVIS, ARCHER's brigade, PETTIGREW's brigade, PEN-
DER's division.

b. Report of ARCHER's brigade.

c. Report of General HAYS.

d. Report of PETTIGREW's and LANE's brigades.

Others forced to their right, by the terrible fire on their left^a—united with the right wing still advancing,^b and finally joined it in its attack on WEBB's front, while thousands threw down their arms and came quietly in as prisoners, where they had vainly tried to go as victors. The right wing was partially covered in its advance by Cordora's house K, and several rocky knolls covered with low scrub-oak growth, behind which the troops re-formed, and finally advanced on WEBB's line.^c His center was broken and his guns captured, but the captors soon found themselves captives. All who crossed the wall in WEBB's front remained either dead, dying, or prisoners. The Union troops by a simultaneous attack closed in upon the assaulting column, and captured all who did not seek safety in flight.^d Thousands threw themselves on the ground for protection from the terrible fire which hemmed them in, or held up

a. Report of Colonel SAWYER, 8th Ohio volunteers.

b. Report of General HANCOCK.

c. Reports of HANCOCK, HUNT, GIBBON, WEBB, HARROW, etc. See WEBB's letter.

d. Considerable effort has been made to discover who first ordered a flank attack, but it will probably be shown that the necessity for it was apparent to every military mind, and that the startling exigencies of the emergency prompted them to its execution. General HANCOCK in his official report says: "Passing at this time, Colonel DEVEREUX, commanding the 19th Massachusetts volunteers, anxious to be in the right place, applied to me for permission to move his regiment to the right and front, where the line had been broken. I granted it, and his regiment and Colonel MALLON's 42d New York volunteers on his right proceeded there at once." In the winter of 1863, while visiting the army, I was told by the commanding officer of the 19th Maine volunteers, that General GIBBON was wounded while directing that regiment to wheel out of line to give a flank fire (it subsequently retired from its right, and attacked the enemy in connection with the 19th Massachusetts and 42d New York). I have in my possession a private letter from Lt. W. E. BARROWS of Colonel HALL's staff, bearing on its face unmistakable evidence of truth, stating that Colonel HALL sent him to General NEWTON with a request for troops to put in on the enemy's flank. General HANCOCK in his report speaks of having sent an order to General STANNARD to throw two of his regiments on the enemy's right, while it is a well-known fact that General STANNARD directed the same movement before receiving the order. Subsequently Major MITCHELL, of General HANCOCK's staff, issued a similar order on his own responsibility, in his chief's name, and was surprised a moment after to see General HANCOCK lying wounded on the ground before him. Thus it will be seen that proof is conclusive that the same happy thought originated simultaneously in several minds.

their hands in token of surrender.^a By four o'clock the repulse was complete and the victory won. General ANDERSON¹⁴² ordered up WRIGHT's brigade¹⁵¹ to attack as a relief to PICKETT, but General LONGSTREET¹⁴¹ directed him to stop the movement, remarking "that it was useless and would only involve unnecessary loss, the assault having failed."^b General LONGSTREET then ordered General WRIGHT, with all his officers and a portion of his own staff, to rally and collect the scattered troops behind ANDERSON's division.^b In the assault General GARNETT¹⁵⁰ had been killed, General ARMISTEAD,¹⁴⁶ and it was thought General KEMPER,¹⁴³ were mortally wounded; Generals TRIMBLE¹⁵⁸ and PETTIGREW,¹⁵⁵ commanding divisions, Colonels FRYE, MARSHALL, and LOURANCE, brigade commanders, and thousands of others lay bleeding on the field. Color-bearers and color-guards had fallen, and twenty-seven of their blood-stained flags remained in the hands of the victors.^c

General WILCOX's command^{135, 137} continued to advance on PICKETT's right, and as he passed DEARING's artillery¹⁴⁰ and saw nothing of PICKETT's column, which had been literally obliterated, he supposed it had pierced the Union lines, now enveloped in smoke, and passed over the crest.^d Soon he learned his mistake. His men finding themselves the center of a cross-fire of artillery from the flanks,^{1, 26, 59, 122} ^e and a front fire of musketry from the 14th Vermont volunteers,⁵⁰ dashed madly forward, and with the instinct of old soldiers

a. General HANCOCK's report.

b. General LONGSTREET's report.

c. General HANCOCK in his report says: "Each division has been credited with the number of flags actually turned in, and for which receipts are held, making the aggregate twenty-seven. There were undoubtedly thirty-three colors captured, the balance having been secreted as individual trophies."

d. Report of Generals LONGSTREET and WILCOX, with a verbal explanation from each of them.

e. See General WILCOX's report.

sought the cover of a rocky ravine filled with trees and undergrowth. The 16th Vermont volunteers⁶³ moved down this ravine, supported by four companies of the 14th Vermont,⁵⁰ and attacking WILCOX in flank, captured a large part of his command, particularly from the Florida brigade, while the remainder fell back. This was the closing scene of the most daring military movement recorded in modern warfare.

The Compiler's Statement.

It will probably interest some who view the painting of the Battle of Gettysburg now presented to the public, to know upon what authority it has been compiled, and what facilities I have had which will justify me in presuming to publish it as an historical representation of that important battle.

At the commencement of the war I determined to attach myself to the army and wait for the great battle which would naturally decide the contest; study its topography on the field, and learn its details from the actors themselves, and eventually prepare its written and illustrated history. I joined the army for that purpose immediately after the evacuation of Yorktown, was with it at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, through the seven days' fights, and at Harrison's Landing; and before leaving it I made arrangements with officers of rank to give me early intelligence of any important movements looking to a decisive engagement. Gettysburg was that engagement.

When I arrived at Gettysburg the *débris* of that great battle lay scattered for miles around. Fresh mounds of earth marked the resting-place of the fallen thousands, and many of the dead lay yet unburied. It therefore required no guide to point out the locality of the battle. I determined to make an *isometrical* drawing of the field.

As the term *field*, when applied to a battle, is generally used figuratively, and, by the general reader, might be misunderstood, it is well to consider, at the start, that the battle-field of Gettysburg not only embraces within its boundaries many *fields*, but forests as well, and even the town of Gettys-

burg itself is included within its limits. The formation of the ground and the positions of the troops favored the plan of sketching the field while facing the west. Consequently the top of my DRAWING of it is west; the right hand, north; the left, south, etc. There was no point from which the whole field could be sketched, nor would such a position have favored this branch of art. On the contrary, it was necessary to sketch from *every* part of it, combining the whole into one grand view, which accounts for the fact that every participant in that battle will readily discover on the *drawing* the exact locality of his engagement, and the movements of his command can be as readily traced.

Having located its boundaries, I commenced at the south-east corner, and gradually moving toward the *north*, I looked toward the *west*, and sketched the landscape carefully, as far as the vision extended, including fields, forests, houses, barns, hills, and valleys; and every object, however minute, which could influence the result of a battle. Thus I continued to the north-east boundary, a distance of five and a half miles. The next day I resumed my work at the south, having advanced to the point where my vision had been obstructed the preceding day, and sketched another breadth to the north, as before; and so continued, day by day, until I had carried my drawing forward four and a half miles, which included within its limits the town of Gettysburg. When the battle-field had been *isometrically* drawn, I sketched the *distance* and added a sky.

This drawing was the result of eighty-four days spent on the field immediately after the battle, during which time I sketched carefully the twenty-five square miles which it represents.

I spent two months in hospital writing down the statements of Confederate prisoners, and as they became convalescent, I went over the field with many of their officers, who located

their positions and explained the movements of their commands during the battle.

I then visited the Army of the Potomac, consulted with its commander-in-chief; corps, division, and brigade commanders; and visited every regiment and battery engaged in the battle, to whose officers the sketch of the field was submitted, and they, after careful consultation, located upon it the positions of their respective commands.

From the information thus obtained, I have traced the movements of *every regiment and battery* from the commencement to the close of the engagement, and have located on the drawing its most important position for each of the three days.

Since its publication I issued an invitation to the officers of the Army of the Potomac to visit Gettysburg with me, and point out their respective positions and movements, thus giving an opportunity to the *actors* in this great drama to correct any misapprehension, and establish, while still fresh in memory, the facts and details of this most important battle of the age. This invitation was responded to by over one thousand officers engaged in the battle; forty-six of whom were generals commanding. And it may be interesting to those who possess the drawing, to know that *but one solitary regiment* was discovered to be out of position on it.

Many thousand copies of this work have been sold, yet the demand still continues, and orders are constantly coming in from all parts of the country. Though complete in itself, it is really but the *introduction* to other works on this battle yet to be published, and as a chart of reference will be considered almost an indispensable companion to the history of it.

*

The *Isometrical Drawing* has been published in four different styles, and will be furnished and delivered free by mail at the following

P R I C E S:

COLORED PROOF—On heavy plate paper, carefully finished in Water- Colors,	\$15 00
PROOF—Printed in tints, on paper as above, with positions of regiments, colored, for each day,	10 00
TINTED—Printed with one tint, on lighter paper,	5 00
KEY The above styles have a sky, and are suitable to frame, all are accom- panied by a key.	
PLAIN—On lighter paper, without sky,	\$3 00

See the following letters indorsing its accuracy:

“HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 11, 1864.

“I have examined Col. Bachelder's ISOMETRICAL DRAWING of the Gettysburg Battle-field, and am perfectly satisfied with the accuracy with which the topography is delineated, and the positions of the troops laid down. Col. B., in my judgment, deserves great credit for the time and labor he has devoted to obtaining the materials for this drawing, which have resulted in making it so accurate. * * * * I can cheerfully recommend it to all those who are desirous of procuring an accurate picture and faithful record of the events of this great battle. * * * *

“I remain most truly yours,

“GEO. G. MEADE,

“Maj.-Gen. Comdg. A. P.”

“HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, Dec. 29, 1863.

“The view of the Battle-field of Gettysburg prepared by Col. Bachelder, has been carefully examined by me. I find it as accurate as such a drawing can well be made. And it is accurate, as far as my knowledge extends.

“WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

“Major-General Comdg. 2d Corps.”

“Col. Bachelder's Isometrical View of the Battle of Gettysburg is an admirable production, and a truthful rendering of the various positions assumed by the troops of my command.

“A. DOUBLEDAY,

“Maj.-Gen. Vols., Comdg 1st Corps.”

“HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Oct. 24, 1864.

“MR. JNO. B. BACHELDER:—

“MY DEAR SIR:—I was much gratified on receiving a copy of your beautiful drawing of the ‘Gettysburg Battle-field.’ I have never seen a painting or topographical map that could give so vivid a representation of a great battle. I regard it as an honor that you have associated my name with those of other corps commanders in your historical picture. Be pleased to accept my kind regards.

“Respectfully yours,

“O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.”

“COL. JNO. B. BACHELDER:—

“DEAR SIR:—I have examined with care your Isometrical Drawing of the Gettysburg Battle-field, and can cheerfully bear testimony to the accuracy of the position of the troops on the right of our line.

“Yours very truly,

“H. W. SLOCUM,

“Maj.-Gen. Vols., Comdg Right Wing at Gettysburg.”

"HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Sept. 23, 1864.

"MR. JNO. B. BACHELDER:—

"DEAR SIR:—I am exceedingly gratified with receiving a finished copy of your print of the Battle-field of Gettysburg. I am familiar with your long and untiring labors in all the fields where truth could be reached, and know that your efforts were crowned with a success that leaves nothing more to be desired. You are authorized to add my name to those who bear testimony to its accuracy.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"G. K. WARREN,

"*Maj.-Gen. Vols., Comdg'g 5th Corps.*

"*Ch. Eng. at Gettysburg.*"

"ORANGE, Oct. 1, 1864.

"JNO. B. BACHELDR, Esq.:—

"MY DEAR SIR:—I have carefully examined your Isometrical Drawing of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, with great interest and much profit. Never having been on that field, of course I can not express an opinion as to its accuracy—so abundantly indorsed for, however, by most competent judges; but I can say that it has given me a much clearer idea of the battle than I had before, and I earnestly hope that you will find it convenient to illustrate others of our great battles in the same manner.

"I am very truly yours,

"GEO. B. McCLELLAN."

The Painting.

My next step was to commence the present painting. Mr. JAMES WALKER, the artist, who has executed it, spent weeks at Gettysburg, transcribing the portraiture of the field to canvas, which has been done in the most pleasing and life-like manner. We have received in this matter the kindest support and co-operation of the officers of the army engaged on that portion of the field.

Many distinguished general officers, on my invitation, visited Gettysburg, and went over the field with us, and pointed out all the details of this great turning-point of the Rebellion; each explaining the movements of their several commands. Among those present at different times, were Generals MEADE, HANCOCK, GIBBON, HOWARD, DOUBLEDAY, STANNARD, HUNT, WARREN, HUMPHREYS, GRAHAM, BURLING, DE TROBRIAND, WISTER, DANA, WEBB, BAXTER, DEVEREUX, BINGHAM, NEWTON, GATES, ROBINSON, COULTER, CARR, McALLISTER, MADILL, SYKES, AYRES, CRAWFORD, TILTON, SWEITZER, CHAMBERLAIN, MARTIN, SLOCUM, SHALER, MEREDITH, STONE, LEONARD, STEINWEHR, AMSBERG, FOWLER, KANE, GREENE, GEARY, SELFRIDGE, WILLIAMS, and GREGG, together with a large number of field, line, and staff officers. Most of these gentlemen have since kindly called at Mr. WALKER's studio, and aided the work with their advice. Many others, who were unable to meet with us at Gettysburg, have, at considerable trouble, visited the studio in New York; among them Generals HALL, HAZARD, SICKLES, WARD, BREWSTER, and BERDAN, and General WILCOX, Colonel HARRISON (General PICKETT's adjutant-general), and Lieutenant-

General LONGSTREET of the Confederate Army; the latter taking great interest in the painting, and leaving me a fine letter indorsing its accuracy. This painting has been designed *strictly* in conformity to the directions of these gentlemen, given on the field for that purpose, and from the reports of the Confederate commanders, furnished to me by the government.

This great representative battle-scene has not its equal in America, for correctness of design or accuracy of execution. GIBBON's and HAYS' divisions and the corps artillery occupy the immediate foreground. It is on a canvas $7\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ feet, and represents, not only every regiment engaged at that portion of the field, but where the formation of the ground would admit, the entire left wing is shown. It presents such an accurate and life-like portrait of the country, that on it the engagements of the first and second days' operations can readily be traced. No important scene has been screened behind large foreground figures, or, for the want of a knowledge of the details, hidden by convenient puffs of smoke; but every feature of this gigantic struggle has, in its proper place, been woven into a symmetrical whole.

THIS PAINTING is intended for exhibition, and will be shown in the principal cities of the Union. A carefully reduced copy of it has been made by Mr. WALKER, which will be sent to Europe, from which a *first-class* parlor-sized STEEL ENGRAVING will be made.

PRICES.

ELECTROTYPE EDITION,	\$7.50
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The latter Edition will be limited to 200 copies for America and Europe, which will be carefully selected, numbered, and signed by the artist and publisher.

The History of the Battle.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

DURING my consultations with officers at the front, as well as on the battle-field, I noted with great care their conversations, and have books full of material thus rescued from oblivion.

Since the publication of my *Isometrical Drawing* of the field, I have been steadily engaged in collecting data for the history of the battle. I have received thousands of letters relating to it, and traveled thousands of miles to add to my knowledge of it; but during the execution of the *painting*, I have been unable to devote that attention to its compilation which I now hope to do. I do not regret that the work has been thus deferred, as during the past year I had an opportunity of revisiting Gettysburg with several hundred military officers, and have thus been able to critically examine my material, and determine its relative value. I have now all the official matter required. I only regret that the members of some regiments and batteries have thus far failed to furnish me with detailed descriptions of their movements, which they will regret when too late to be remedied, as I shall in all cases write the description from the data I possess, and shall not publish accounts without the written proof to substantiate them.

Those interested will be pleased to learn that the field at Gettysburg has, during the past two seasons, been re-surveyed in the most complete and scientific manner by a corps of United States engineers. From these surveys a beautiful topographical map is now being drawn and engraved, copies of which I have arranged to have to illustrate my history. In addition to the maps, the book will be very fully embellished with wood-cuts of the important episodes, beautifully engraved; also fine *line and stipple* steel portraits, engraved entirely by hand, by the best engravers. The portraits of all officers exercising a general's command at the battle will be admitted if desired. The following are already engraved:

Generals MEADE, REYNOLDS, NEWTON, WADSWORTH, MEREDITH, DOUBLEDAY, STANNARD, HANCOCK, ZOOK, GIBBON, WEBB, HALL, HAYS, SHERRILL, BULL, SICKLES, BIRNEY, GRAHAM, BERDAN, HUMPHREYS, SYKES, BARNES, TILTON, VINCENT, WRIGHT, WHEATON, BARTLETT, HOWARD, AMES, SLOCUM, WILLIAMS, GEARY, KANE, HUNT, RANDOLPH, MARTIN, MCGILVERY, PLEASANTON, BUTTERFIELD, WARREN, INGALLS, and MACDOUGALL.

Several others have been ordered, and I presume the list will yet be considerably increased. I shall also publish that of General Lee and his corps and division commanders, numbering in all probably seventy-five of the finest steel portraits yet engraved in this country. At present over eighty-five hundred dollars' worth of illustrations have been engraved. I shall be pleased to correspond with any parties wishing portraits or wood-cuts. The history will be sold by subscription at the following

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I have now devoted six years and a half to collecting material for the history of the Battle of Gettysburg, but until quite recently I have felt unwilling to commence to write, knowing that other matter existed which it was important for me to have, and which, when obtained, might make a material change in the account. This reason no longer exists, though I shall still thankfully receive suggestions from any participant in the battle.

As a publisher for profit I would have issued it long ago, but as an historian I could not conscientiously until I felt that the details of this most important battle had been impartially examined, and the entire subject exhausted.

JOHN B. BACHELDER, Publisher,

59 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

*



CAPTURE OF THE 8th LA. COLORS BY LT. YOUNG, ADGT' 107th OHIO VOL'S.

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Compiled from the Official Reports of the officers of both armies, furnished me by the Government for that purpose—interviews with the officers of every regiment and battery engaged—thousands of letters from all sources, and personal visits to the battle-field with forty-six generals commanding, and over one thousand commissioned officers engaged at the battle, the whole occupying over six and a half years.

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I have already had painted, and in hand, several important episodes of the battle, from which steel Engravings are to be executed. I am also prepared to design, have painted, and publish, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, or PLAIN LITHOGRAPHS of any portion of the battle, on application.

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"THE LAST HOURS OF LINCOLN."

ORIGIN OF THIS HISTORICAL PAINTING.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, was assassinated by JOHN WILKES BOOTH, on the night of April 14, 1865, at Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C. This night, fraught with woe to the peoples of two continents, sombered by its halo of diabolism, must forever remain the Golgotha of American history.

At the threshold of the temple of peace—the High Priest was stricken down—and the great heart whose every throb was a pulsation of love for his country's enemies, was robed in silence. In company with Mrs. LINCOLN, Miss HARPER, and Major RATHBONE, Mr. LINCOLN had sought a brief respite from the iron wheel of State toil, and in the search, through the medium of the assassin's bullet, found a respite for all time.

Immediately after the fatal shot was fired, and under direction of Assistant-Surgeons LEALE and TAFT, he was removed to a private house, and placed upon a couch in a small bedroom. ROBERT LINCOLN, General TODD, and Dr. TODD, cousins of Mrs. LINCOLN, and other personal friends, speedily arrived. His family physician, Dr. STONE, and Surgeon-General BARNES, accompanied by Asst.-Surgeon General CRANE, were in early attendance, and later he was visited by Drs. HALL and LIEBERMANN, and other eminent physicians, all of whom agreed that the wound was unto death. The bullet had entered the back of his head, and lodged behind the right eye.

Mr. LINCOLN was visited during the night by Vice-President JOHNSON and the entire cabinet, except Mr. SEWARD, including Secretaries McCULLOCH, STANTON, WELLES, and USHER, Postmaster-General DENNISON, and Attorney-General SPEED, together with Asst.-Secretaries FIELD, ECKERT, and OTTO. There were also present, Speaker COLFAX, Chief-Judge CAETTER, Senator SUMNER, Representatives FAIRSWORTH, ARNOLD, MARSTON, and ROLLINS, Governor OGLESBY, accompanied by Adjutant-General HAYNIE, Major HAY, Generals AUGER, MEIGS, and HALLECK, Ex-Governor FARWELL, Rev. Dr. GURLEY, and Commissioner FRENCH, Colonels VINCENT PELOUZE and RUTHERFORD, and Major ROCKWELL. Early in the night Mrs. LINCOLN sent for Mrs. Senator DIXON, who was accompanied by her sister and niece, Mrs. KINNEY and daughter. There were also a few others present during the night, but never more than half of those represented on the painting at any one time.

By the publicity of the assassination it was soon known throughout the city, and thousands crowded the avenues leading to the house where the President lay.

The news of this tragic event flashed with the speed of lightning throughout the land. From Maine to California consternation reigned, and feelings of surprise and grief were depicted on every face. The great man now martyred had for more than four years held the highest place in the gift of the American people, and on him their hopes had centered. The designer of the painting of

"THE LAST HOURS OF LINCOLN,"

JNO. B. BACHELDER, arrived in Washington on the night of his death, and being impressed with the historic importance of the event, at once determined to collect such materials as should be necessary for an historical picture commemorating that sad scene, and should the demand warrant it, to publishing a steel-plate engraving from it. The design for the painting was soon completed, and arrangements having been made with BRADY & Co., Photographers, as soon as the remains of the President left the city each of the persons represented were visited, and at their convenience were *posed* and photographed in the position which they now occupy in the painting. It being important that the best possible original should be had for the engraver's use, the design was placed in the hands of ALONZO CHAPEL, Esq., the historical painter, to whose genius the painting is to be credited. Much of its completeness is due to the kindness and attention of the persons represented; as all cheerfully gave their time for frequent sittings, both to the designer and painter.

No expense has been spared to produce a work worthy the scene it represents, and the high encomiums given it by eminent judges is the best proof of the result.

To publish any thing now short of a first-class copy of such a painting would be a breach of confidence to those who have so kindly aided in its production. The proprietor has therefore decided to have this picture engraved in the finest style of line and stipple, the engraved surface of the plate to be 18 x 31 inches; believing that nothing short of a *genuine work of art* will meet the approval, and secure the patronage of the American people, and to those interested the proprietor can most confidently promise a suitable memento of their departed chief.

The engraving is being executed by H. B. HALL, Jr., Esq., the eminent engraver upon steel.

PRICE OF ENGRAVINGS.—ELECTROTYPE EDITION, \$7.50; PRINTS, \$15.00; PLAIN PROOFS, \$35.00; INDIA PROOFS, \$60.00; ARTIST'S PROOFS (limited to 200 copies, which will be numbered and signed by the artist and engraver), \$100.00.

A beautifully engraved and photographic *Key* to the Engraving, will be presented to the subscribers. It is a complete picture of itself, and may be had in advance by *subscribers only*.

JOHN B. BACHELDER, PUBLISHER, 59 Beekman Street, New York

BRIEF SAYINGS OF EMINENT MEN.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 20, 1867. }

Col. J. B. BACHELDER,

SIR:—The picture of "The Last Hours of Lincoln," painted by Alonzo Chappel from your design, presents, with remarkable fidelity, the portraits of those in attendance at various times during the night of April 14, 1865, preserving truthfully the principal features of that most sad event.

Very respectfully yours,

J. K. BARNEs, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Brevet Major-General.

It is certainly a work of great interest and merit. I have looked upon it with the liveliest satisfaction on account of its singularly graphic delineation of the actual scene as myself beheld it, and also because the likenesses of most of the distinguished persons presented by the painting seem to me to be very accurate and striking.

P. D. GURLEY, Pastor of the N. Y. Ave. Pres. Church.

I cheerfully bear testimony to the accuracy of the Portraits of the persons present on that melancholy occasion, and especially that of the martyred President.

W. T. OTTO, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the accuracy with which you have represented the principal features of the scene in question, and to the fidelity of the portraits which you have introduced. You have been especially successful in the likeness of President Lincoln.

JOHN HAY,

Brevet Colonel, formerly A. D. C. to President Lincoln.

The truthful likeness of President Lincoln, the fidelity of the portraits of those present on that most mournful night, and the excellent grouping of the figures, render this picture peculiarly valuable in an historical point of view, apart from its merits as a work of art.

C. H. CRANE, Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

Without possessing a critical capacity for judgment, I can say, in all sincerity, that the painting, as a whole, is faithful to the scene of the death-chamber on that eventful night, and impressively truthful in its portraiture.

D. K. CARTTER, Chief-Justice.

The above gentlemen visited President Lincoln during his last hours, and are represented in the painting.

It is admirable as a picture, and of great value for the fidelity of the portraits.

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to thank you for the enjoyment of the luxury of grief afforded me in the viewing of the great picture commemorating "The Last Hours of Lincoln." It is deserving of great praise. If it has a fault, it is its high coloring. As I have personally known nearly all the forty odd persons who appear in it, I can speak with confidence of the truthfulness of the likenesses.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

The majority of the portraits could hardly be improved.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

I know personally a large majority of the persons represented, and take pleasure in bearing my testimony to the singular fidelity of their portraits.

IRA HARRIS, United States Senator.

EXTRACT FROM A CRITICISM.

[From the Washington Sunday Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1867.

A great picture has been designed of the "Last Hours of Abraham Lincoln." The designer is Mr. John B. Bachelder, the painter Alonzo Chappel. * * * The value of such a picture of such a scene is enormous, and of a kind to ever increase with time, * * * Looking like himself, from his finger-nails to his hard, protruding lip, Stanton, with paper and pencil in hand, and uplifted forefinger, is giving instructions to the soldierly General Auger, the then Military Commander of the District, * * * Portraits so minutely like I have never seen, even from the brush of Elliot. * * *

The grandeur in the face of Lincoln, is grand indeed. The cold hues of death are warmed to the eye by the red rays of a candle held over him, and the flickering flare causing a Rembrandt-like effect, is very felicitously managed. The eye rests in love and pity on it, turning from those around impatiently. * * *

McCulloch who turns from the scene, and Johnson who sits in the left foreground, are wonderfully like. As is the erect Dennison beyond them; and Meigs, with his hand resting on the door-post, where he stood to prevent disturbing entrances; Dr. Stone and Surgeon-General Barnes, General Todd, Judge Otto, Sumner, Farnsworth, Speaker Colfax, and Governor Oglesby, are looking down on the face of Lincoln with an expression of respectful concern. * * * Judge Carter and Ex-Governor Farwell stand in front of Meigs, forming the right foreground of the picture; they are given in profile and seem conversing.

The greatness of the picture lies in its correct transcription of an actual scene and perfect portraiture of American men. It is just such a work as, above all others, should be American property, for if ever there was a *National* picture, this is one.

A. E. C.

I have carefully examined and
studied W. Walker's painting
of the Battle of Gettysburg,
and as far as my recollection serves
me the work is wonderfully accu-
rate in its delineation of the land-
scape & position of troops.
As Commanding Generals it was not
in my power to have a knowledge
of the details here represented,
but from the confidence I have in
the fidelity of research and devotion to
the truth of history possessed by Col.
Bachelder, from whom W. Walker
has derived his data, I am satisfied
the painting is as accurate in its
details as I know it to be in
its general features.

Geo. G. Meade,
Maj. Gen. Comd.
Army of the Potomac

"This picture of the
Battle of Gettysburg is a
remarkably fair and com-
plete representation of that
eventful scene.

James Loneystruck
St. Louis, Mo.
P. H. Clark Esq. L. S. W.

New York Jan'y 20. 1869.

To

Col Jno. B. Bachelder
No. 59 Beekman St

Dear Sir

As chief engineer of the army at the Battle of Gettysburg my duties called me to most parts of the battle field, and I have since carefully examined its topography. I witnessed this scene from Weeds' Hill. The picture is true to the landscape and vividly restores the action of the battle.

G. K. Warren,

Bvt Maj. Gen. U.S.A.

ally commands at the Battle of
Gettysburg (the left center) on the 3^d of July occupi-
ed the greater portion of the front of this painting.
Immediately preceding the time represented it
rose along my entire line; and in my opinion
it not only represents the position of the troops
but indicates their relative movements with a
precision which must always make it invaluable
of an historical representation of that
scene.

Miss F. S. Hancock
Major Genl R. L. Vols. Comdg Left center.

New York

Feb 5th 1870

I have examined Walker's painting of the Battle of Gettysburg and believe it to be as faithful a representation of that scene as could be desired.

I am particularly acquainted with that portion of the line of the ~~line~~ of battle, situated between and including, the 3rd (Dobeday's) Division of the 1st Corps, and Tidball's Brigade of the 6th - with the formation of which I had much to do, on the morning of the 3rd July. The 2nd (Robinson's) Division of the 1st Corps is properly located.

John Newton
Morgan's Vols
Army 1st Corps

Col John B Bachelder
59 Beckman Street
New York

Sir

I am glad to be able
to express, in the form of a
testimonial, my belief that this
picture is one of the most faith-
ful and conscientious representations
of the Battle of Gettysburg that
will be or can be produced.

I remain

Your Obst. Servt.
Alex. S. Webb

Brig Gen'l Col
Comdg L^t. Brig L^t Div.
1st Corps

km

GETTYSBURG.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PAINTING

OF THE

Repulse of Longstreet's Assault

PAINTED BY JAMES WALKER.

HISTORICAL ARRANGEMENT AND DESCRIPTION

By JOHN B. BACHELDER, A. M.,

AUTHOR OF THE "ISOMETRICAL DRAWING OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD."

New York:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN B. BACHELDER,
59 BEEKMAN STREET.

1870.

H 91 80







**KEY TO THE PAINTING OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
"REPULSE OF LONGSTREET'S ASSAULT."**

JULY 3, 1863.

- UNION REFERENCES.**
- 1 FITZBROOK's Battery, R, 1st N. Y.
 - 2 5d Corps Head-quarters' Colors.
 - 3 Major-General BIRNEY, commanding 3d Corps.
 - 4 Brig.-Gen. WARD, 1st Div., 3d Corps.
 - 5 Head-quarters' Colors, 2d Div., 2d Corps.
 - 6 Infantry—3d Me., 20th Ind., and 99th Pa. Vols.
 - 7 Col. BRENDAN, 2d Brig., 1st Div., 3d Corps. (3d and 2d U. S. Sharp-shooters.)
 - 8 Brig.-General HARROW, 1st Brig., 2d Div., 2d Corps.
 - 9 Col. DANA, 2d Brig., 3d Div., 1st Corps. (143d, 149th, and 150th Pa. Vols.)
 - 10 Major-General NEWTON and DOBBEDAY, commanding 1st Corps, and 12d Div., 1st Corps.
 - 11 Brig.-Gen. ROWLEY, 1st Brig., 3d Div., 1st Corps. (121st, 142d, 151st Pa. Vols., and 20th N. Y. S. M.)
 - 12 Brig.-Gen. EUBERT, 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Corps. (2d R. I., 7th, 10th, and 13th Mass. Vols.)
 - 13 Col. MANILL, 1st Brig., 3d Div., 8d Corps. (57th, 63d, 65th, 105th, and 141st Pa. Vols.) (Pa. Vols.)
 - 14 Col. DE THOMAS, 3d Brig., 1st Div., 3d Corps. (3d, 5th Mich., 7th N. Y., and 110th N. Y.)
 - 15 Brig.-Gen. SHAFFER, 1st Brig., 3d Div., 6th Corps. (65th, 67th, 122d N. Y., 23d and 32d Pa. Vols.)
 - 16 Brig.-Gen. RUSSELL, 3d Brig., 1st Div., 6th Corps. (6th Wis., 6th Me., 19th and 19th Pa. Vols.)
 - 17 MARTIN's Battery, C, 1st N. Y.
 - 18 Brig.-Gen. HOWE, 2d Div., 6th Corps.
 - 19 Col. BURLING, 3d Brig., 2d Div., 3d Corps. (2d N. H., 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th N. J., and 115th Pa. Vols.)
 - 20 19-a FAHREN (ALEXANDER'S) Battery, A, 1st N. J.
 - 21 19-b Brig.-Gen. CANN, 1st Brig., 2d Div., 3d Corps. (1st, 11th, 16th Mass., 11th N. J., 12th N. H., and 26th Pa. Vols.)
 - 22 Major-General HUMPHREYS, 2d Div., 3d Corps.
 - 23 Col. FRAZER, 3d Brig., 2d Div., 3d Corps. (1st, 2d, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th N. Y., and 120th N. Y.)
 - 24 Col. FRAZER, 3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Corp. (2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th N. Y., and 120th N. Y.)
 - 25 Brig.-General CALDWELL, 1st Div., 2d Corp. (15th N. Y. Vols.)
 - 26 Brig.-Gen. TORBERT, 1st Brig., 1st Div., 6th Corps. (AMES' BATTALION, also THOMAS' and DANIEL'S) (AMES' BATTALION, also THOMAS' and DANIEL'S)
 - 27 Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT, 1st Div., 6th Corps. (PHILLIPS', HART'S, STEELING'S, and 122d Mass.)
 - 28 Col. McKEENE, 1st Brig. (Cross), 1st Div., 2d Corp. (5th N. H., 1st F. I., 3d, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 163d, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 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